



With which is incorporated The

Established "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping

List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIII. No. 4239. 號十三月正年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 80, 1877.

日七十月二十年子丙

PPICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON :- F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street. NEW YORK :-- ANDREW WIND, 188, Nas-

sau Street. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZKALAND :- GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally :- BEAR & BLACK, San Fran-

CHINA: -- Swatow, QUELOH & CAMPBELL, by mutual consent. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Fooshow, HEDER & Co. Shanghai. LAME, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila, C. HEINBERR & Co. Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

Banks.

HONGKONG & BHANGHAI BANK. ING CORPORATION.

PAND-UP CAPITAL, ... 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND,..... 200,000 Dollars,

COURT OF DIRECTORS, Chairman-E. R. BRLILIOS, Esq. Deputy Chairman-AD. ANDRE. Esq. J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMBROY, Esq. F. D. SASSOOM, Esq. Horrivs, Esq.

Molves, Esq. ACT. CHIM MANAGER. Hongkong, . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Manager. Shanghai, . . Ewen Camenon, Esq. LONDON BANKERS, -London and County

Hongkong, INTEREST ALLOWED N Current Deposit Accounts at the re

of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily On Fixed Deposits :-For 3 months, 2 per cent, per annum. 4 per cent.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Oredits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and

chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. T. JACKSON,

Offices of the Corporation, No, 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, November 2, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE

consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last. Mr. NICOLAUS-AUGUST SIEBS has been

authorised to sign for us by Procuration. We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

NOTICE.

TR. LUDWIG SIEGHUND LUTKENS suthorized to sign our Firm per Procuration. W. PUSTAU & Co.

PUBLAU, June., is authorized to sign W. PUSTAU & Co. Hongkong, December 23, 1876.

same Style and Firm by our Mr H. KUEL-

Mr RICHARD LCHONBERGER has been anthorised to sign the Firm. KRUSE & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1877.

TR. H. O. REDMANN has been admitted a Partner in our Firm, and Mr. ALFRED HERTE has been authorized to

sign for us per Procuration CARLOWITZ & Co.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

WM. ORUICKSHANK,

Manager, Hongs 204, Florember 21, 1874.

signed.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE. THE BUSINESS of the Understaned will henceforth be carried on under the Name or Style of H. KIER & Co.

NOTICE. THE Partnership hitherto existing be-tween the Undersigned under the

G. RAYNAL & Co. at this Port, has this day been dissolved

Macao, January 1, 1877.

THE Interest and Responsibility of VISCOUNT DO CERCAL in our Firm ceased from the 1st April 1576.

A. A. DE MELLO & Co.

HAVE this day Established myself at this Port under my own name as

O. KEES.

NOTICE.

HE Interest and Responsibility of the late MR. ALFRED HUTCHISON in our Firm Ceased on the 26th February 1876.

DEACON & Co. Canton, January 1, 1877.

NOTICE,

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the name of MESTERY & HULSE has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be

used for the Liquidation only. O. J. MESTERN

W. HULSE. Canton, December 81, 1876.

NOTICE FI HE Interest and Responsibility of Mr CHARLES BEWICK QUELOR in Firm Ceased on the 30th September, 1876. The Business will be Continued the Style of CAMPBELL & Co.

QUELUH & CAMPBELL Swatow, January 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of J. D. MEYER & FEHR will from this Date be carried on as heretofore under the Style of J. D. MEYER & Co.

Swatow, January 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

TAR. H. EBELL has This Day been admitted a PARTNER in my Firm at SWATOW and HOIROW, which in future will be carried on under the Name or Style of HERTON, EBELL & Co." EDWARD HERTON

Swatow. Holhow, January 1, 1877.

Entertainments.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG.

MEMBERS of the above OLUB will give their Fourth Performance of the Season at the THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL,

MONDAY,

19th February, when will be presented the Popular Burlesque of Aladdin or the Wonderful Scamp.

Doors Open at 8.80, Performance to Commence at Nine o' Olock. Tickets may be had at Messre Laws. CHAWYORD & Co. on and after Wednesday.

February 16th. THAS, O. COHEN, Hone Depretary. Hongkong, January 27, 1877.

Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary MEETING of SHAKEHOLDERS in the Company will be Held at the Company's Office, 89, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 2 o'Clock in the Aiternoon of FRIDAY, the 16th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the

cember, 1876. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 16th

Hobshous, January 19, 1877.

February, both days inclusive, JAS, B, COUGHTRIE, Beertiery,

Intimations.

CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This Brandy is well known in England, the Colonies, and India. The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries,

from Charente.

POMMERY & GRENO'S

HONGKONG.

GAUPP & Co. WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHRONOMETERS. &c., &c., &c.,

rated under guarantee. All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch. Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

W. BALL,

REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf. Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary Annual MEETING of BRIARRHULDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on TUES. DAY, the 20th February next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the Year 1876, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited Hongkong, January 20, 1877.

NOTICE.

pany will be OLUSED from the 6th to the 20th February next, both days in-

General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited,

Hongkong, January 20, 1877.

will be HALF PER CENT on the Bul Amount, to be Paid by the Seller only. W. M. MORGAN,

Hongkong, January 18, 1877.

MACAO HOTEL, PRAYA GRANDE, MAGAO,

AN the 20th Instant, a First Class

Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Visitors. Wines, Spirits and Estables of the best

Proprietor. Misolo, January 8, 1977.

THE MEDICAL HALL.

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the IMPERIAL RUSSIAN

NOTIOE.

HE Office of the INPERIAL GERMAN

CONSULATE has This Day been RE-

NOTIFICATION.

posted at the Supreme Court House

tor inspection; Notice of any Inaccuracies,

Omissions, Objections, &c., must be given

to the Acting Registrar on or before TUES

DAY, the Inirteenth day of February, 1877,

in accordance with the provisions of Section

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COM-

PANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

will be ULOSED from the 16th Februar

AH YON.

STEVEDORE

SHIPPING BUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF

COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH

PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice,

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE

DE 1878.

THE CONSUL for FRANCE has the

henour to inform those Persons who wish to take part in the intended Exhibi-

Hongkang, December 18, 1876.

G. BOULDUES, Pies-Consul

P. F. DA SILVA.

CENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

TABAS and TAIWANTED

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

For the Consul,

OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents

to the 2nd March, both days inclusive.

Honghong, January 29, 1877.

F. S. HUFFAM,

Acting Registrar.

COPY of the JURY LIST for 1877 is

CONSULATE has This Day been RE-

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,

Secretary.

Becretary.

Hongkong, April 28, 1876.

MOVED to PEDDAR'S HILL.

MOVED to PEDDAR'S HILL.

By Order.

Hongkong, January 29, 1877.

Hongkong, January 29, 1877.

8 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1864.

Slat December, 1876.

SHIPS'

By Order of the Board.

Hongkong, January 29, 1877.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

and are amongst the largest shippers

*, Two **, Three ***, and Four ****, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Chibs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877.

38, Queen's Road,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately

CHINA DISPENSARY. MPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET

and Prompt Attention.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

General Managers,

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Com-

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

ON and after the 15th of January, my Charge for Brokerage on all SHARES,

Broker.

tion, that they will find at the Consulate all Information and Particulars they may HOTEL will be OPENED, under Directors for the Year ending 31st De the above title, in Spacious, Commodicus, comber, 1876.

> quality only supplied. Terms moderate. J. P. DE CAMPOS,

Steamers.

Shipping.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAMSUI AND TAIWANEOO. The Steamship

" HAILOONG, Captain ABBOTT, will be deon THUROUAY, the 1st February, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, January 29, 1877.

FOR SAIGON. ... The Steamship "GUNGA," Captain A. GARUEAU, will be despatched for the above Port

For Freight or Passage, apply to AH YON, No. 57, Praya.

Hongkong, January 29, 1877.

on MUNUAY, the 5th February, at 8 p.m.

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO. The British Steamer shortly expected from Singa pore, will have immediate

despatch as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, January 24, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR BAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 American Barque "ANTIOCH," THOMAS MERSILL, Master.

Port, and will have early desputch. For Freight, apply to

will load here for the above

and at Whampoa for the above

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1877. FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 British Clipper Barque "UNANIMA," CAIN, Master, will load here.

Port, and meet with early despatch For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Bark $^{\circ}$ OEYLON. KELLY, Master, will load here and at Whampos for the above un, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, January 18, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The American Ship

Captain Chough, will load here for the above Port, and will have ques des atch. For Freight, apply to

TOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth RUBSELL & Co. Urdinary MEETING of the SHARE. Hongkong, January 19, 1877. HULDERS of the above Company will be Held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hong kong on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, 1877, FOR LONDON. at 3 o'Clock p.m., for the purpose of re-If sufficient Inducement offers. ceiving the Report of the Directors, to-The 3/3 L. 1. 1. Russian Ship gether with a btatement of Accounts, to · VANADIS. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company

WERLAND, Muster, will load here and have quick despatch For Freight, Sugar or Measurement, VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, January 6, 1877. FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship OOMPRADORE AND "CUTWATER." CHEELMAN, Master, will load Shere and will have quick des-

patch as spoys For Freight, apply to VOCEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, January 2, 1877.

FOR LONDON (DIRECT.) (If sufficient Inducement offers.) The 3/8 L. 1 1 German Bark DENEUREN, Master, will load here, and have immediate de-

MEYER & Co. Houghong, January 29, 1877.

The A 1 British Ship ENGLAND'S GLORY
KNIGHT, Master, will "ENGLAND'S GLORY, here and have muick despatch. For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, Japany 3, 187.

FOR LONDON.

Sailing Vessels.

shipping.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Spanish Schooner "NUEVO CONSTANTE, URIARTE, Master, having the greater portion of her Uargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 25, 1877.

Notices to Consignees. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

S. AMAZONE. CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S "Indus," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the

Company's Godowns, whence delivery may not be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-Morrow, the 25th Instead at Noon, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be conntoraigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after WED. MESDAY, the Blat Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY.

Honghong, January 24, 1877. GERMAN BARK BERTHA, FROM

HAMBURG. CONSIGNEES: of Cargo by the abovenamed Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under signed for countersignature, and to take

immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consigned risk and WIELER & Co.

Hongkong, January 26, 1877. FROM BUSHIRE, BANDER, ABBAS

AND SINGAPORE. THE S. S. Gunga, Captain A. GARCEAU, THA having arrived from the above Ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bids of Lading for counter-

signature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. H. A. ASGAR & H. ESMAIL.

Hougkong, January 24, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION. THE Undersigned has received in structions from H. M. Naval Store-

keeper, to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY.

the 31st January, 1877, at 11 o'clock a.m., at H. M. NAVAL YARD, SUNDRY NAVAL and VICTUAL LING STORES, comprising toold from, Lignum-vites, Woollen Rags, Old Carpet, Offal Wood, Old Casks and Cases, Bis val cuit and Biscuit Dust, Chocolate, Flour, Biscuit Bags, Blue Cloth, Blue Serge, Stockings, Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Impla-

ments, &c., &c., &c.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer, J. M. ARMSTRONG. Government Auctionset

TERMS OF SALE .- Cash before delivers

in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

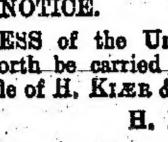
Hongkong, January 18, 1877. jasi

PUBLIC AUCTION. THE Undersigned has received instruct tions to sell by Public Auction; on

SATURDAY the 3rd February, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at No. 34, Hollywood Road,-SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNI-TURE, comprising : English Rosewood Red Rep Covered Drawing room Bult. Dining and Bed-room Suits, Pier Glasses. Brussels Carpets, Curtains, Chandeliers, Hearth-rugs, Engravings, Dinner, Dossers and Breakfast Bets, Glass and Platede

ware, Vases, Clocks, and One Piane, Catalogues will be issued. Terms of Salk -- Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7. 1. 7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fal of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG. Aughenier.



H. KIÆR. Hongkong, January 1, 1877.

GUSTAV RAYNAL, CARL MILISOH.

NOTIOE,

Macao, January 1, 1877.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT. Canton, January 9, 1877.

Acting Ohief Manager.

MR. FEEDINAND NISSEN has been com-

SIEMSSEN & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1877.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. NOTICE. TR. WILHELM CABL ENGELBRECHT YON

HE Interest and Responsibility in our Firm of the late Mr. J. C. KEUSE and with his death at Yokobama on the 27th of August last, and the Business will be carried on as heretofore and under the

NOTICE.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPEN SARY will be carried on by the Under-

published last night, "the Keelung coal

been laid, and the stationary engine is

ago it was announced that the energetic

reformer Ting-jih-chang had left Foochow

for Formosa for the purpose of making

a searching enquiry into the adminis-

tration of the Island, and the state of

affairs there generally. Through a pri-

vate source we learn that since his

arrival Ting has been bestirring him-

trade of the place. The coal mines

have been inspected, this part and that

part of the Island have been visited, the

system of administration has been en-

quired into, and various reforms have

been ordered. The late Director at the

Foochow Arsenal, who was in

self very actively to promote

For Sale.

TUBORGS FABRIKKER DANISH BEER. TO BE HAD FROM

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, January 15, 1877.

AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER, by appointment, to E SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;

and to H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC OLUB, TTAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes, Photographs enlarged from C. D. V. size to life size and coloured in oil. A new apparatus for Photography has been received from England : he is prepared to take Photos of Buildings and Interiors at the shortest distance. Hongkong, July 17, 1876.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMOY (DIRECT.) The Steamship "ESMERALDA." Capt. THEBAUD, will be despatched for the above Port at 2 p.m., TO-MORROW.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MAGG. HEATON. Hongkong, January 80, 1877.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE

ANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sale For MANILA. Room, Praya Central, on FRIDAY.

the 2nd February, 1877, at Noon,-Gospell's Assorted Perfumery, Tollet Scaps, Violet Powder, Hair and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c. Lambswool and Merino Sooks, Electro-plated Table Spoons and Watch Glasses, Black Writing Ink, Iron and Brass Padlocks,

80 cases Gin, Cook mark, 1 Perambulator.

Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. The Lot or Lots, with all faulte and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, January 80, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY,

the 6th February, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Sales Rooms, No. 8, Queen's Road,-

A Collection of Chinese and Japanese CURIOS, comprising: Lacquered Ware, Enamelled Vases, Cups, Bowls and Jars, Porcelain Ware, Ornaments, a Variety of Bronzes, Soochow Lacquered Ware, &c.,

A large Iron BELL.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk, on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auction eer.

Hongkong, January 80, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Teither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:--

VESTA, German barque, Capt. R. Dirks. --Melchers & Co.

E. W. Crisp.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co. FLYING CLOUD, British barque, Captain H. Williams. - Turner & Co.

IRENE, German schooner, Captain C Hansen.—Carlowitz & Co. HARTS COUNTY, British barque, Captain

G. W. Cochran. -- Meyer & Co. CEYLON, American bark, Capt. E. Kelly. STAR OF CHINA, British ship, Captain E. B. Blaker. - Douglas Lapraik & Co.

NEHEMIAN GIESON, American barque Captain D. Bradford, -Arnhold, Karberg Bourto, German barque, Captain J. E.

Wesenberg. - Siemssen & Co. ALDER BESSE, American barque, Captain S. Noyes. - Hozario & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS, San. 28, Alden Bess, American barque 842, S. Noyes, Honolulu Jan. 1, Flour and Spara. - Romanio & Co.

Jan. 80, Malacca, British atsamer, 1044, Edmond, Yokohama Jan. 23, Mails and General.-P. & O. S. N. Co. Jan. 80, Esmeralda, British steamer, 395 E. Thebaud, Manila Jan, 27, General -A

McJ. HEATON, Jan. 80, Christian, German schooner,

from Whampes.

Jan. 80, Gudefroy, German barque, 818 W Thislemann, New Caledonia Dec. 29 Ballast, - Onden.

DEPARTURES. Jan. 80. Pesto, for Coast Posts. 80, Luiss, Obrman man-of-war, for a

BD, Peng-chou-hat, for a Orvine,

· OLHARED, Charies, for Manila. William Phillips, for Bingapore. Augusts (Brit. sch.), for Tientala. Osentor, for Abaugual via Amor.

CLEARED. Humboldt, for Manila, Vesta, for Tientsin. Yarra, for Singapore. Lucre, for Tohron. Mount Lebanon, for Manila, François I., for Balgon.

Foochow, for Swatow and Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED. Per Malacca, from Yokohama, Mr J. S. Cox, and 86 Chinese. Per Esmeralda, from Manila, Messra R. A. Lane and P. H. Baker, and 833 Chinese. Per Alden Besse, from Honolulu, 58 Chinese.

DEPARTED. Per Yesso, for Amoy, Mesara Mehta, Stuart, Hootnik, and de Groot.

TO DEPART. Per Norna, for Swatow, 150 Chinese, Per Humboldt, for Manila, 2 Chinese, Per Vesta, for Tientsin, 2 Chinese. Per Lucre, for Touron, 50 Chinese. Per Mount Lebanon, for Manila, 1 Chi-

Per François I., for Saigon, 150 Chinese. Per Foochow, for Swatow and Amoy, 35

SHIPPING REPORTS. American barque Alden Besse re-Had fine weather with Southerly winds throughout nearly the whole passage. The British steamer Esmeralda reports Fine weather throughout.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS. MAILS will close:-

For SWATOW .--Per NORNA, at 7.80 a.m., on Wednesday, the 31st inst.

For AMOY .-Per ESMERALDA, at 1.80 p.m. Tomorrow, the 81st inst,

Per Barque HUMBOLDT, at 8 p.m. To-morrow, the 31st inst. For HAIPHONG. --

Per Barque BREMA, at 8.80 p.m. Wednesday, the 31st instant, instead of as previously notified. For SWATOW, AMOY, TAMBUI, AND

TAIWAN.— Per HAILOONG, at 5 p.m., on Wedness day, the 31st inst. For SINGAPORE. Per Barque VIDAL, at 5 p.m. To-

morrow, the Sist inst, For SAIGON.-Per FLINTSHIRE, at 5.80 p.m. Tomorrow, the Sist inst., instead of ac previously notified.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.-The English Contract Packet KHIVA will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, do., on TRURSDAY, the 1st February.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, do :-Wednesday, 31st Inst.-

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. 6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT Box, which remains open all night. Thursday, 1st Inst.

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence,

10 A.M.; Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases. 10.15 A.M., Letters may be posted with LATE FEE of 18 cents extra Postage till

11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES (11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only)

addressed to the United Kingdom Via Brindisi or to Singapore may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,

Hongkong, January 22, 1877.

THE S. S. GAELIC, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 1st February, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States and London, which

will be closed as follows :--2 P. M. Registry of Letters ceases. 2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes.

BRIDGETOWN, British barque, Captain 2.30 P.M. Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage

> 2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed. Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office. General Post Office,

Hongkong, January 16, 1877.

MAILS BY THE PRENCH PACEST, Contract Packet AVA will be despatched on THURS DAY, the 6th February, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, vid Marseilles; Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutte, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria,

The following will be the hours of elosing the Mails, &c. ;-Wednesday, February 7,000

8 r.m., Money Order Office closes. Office closes except the Night Box. which remains open all night. Thursday, February 8 .-

A.K., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence. 10 A.M., Registry of Letters coaces.

11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late /11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters chip) addressed to the United Kingdom, Ealgost, of Singapore may be posted

Sitra postage, fintil

General Memoranda.

mines are getting on famously; the TRUESDAY, February 1 :-whole of the permanent tramway has Daylight -Hailoong leaves for Swatow, Amoy, Tamsui and Talwanfoo. now in working order." A short time Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe, S p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.

Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco. 9 p.m.-Meeting of Zetland Lodge. FRIDAY, February 2:-

Noon. -General Weekly Sale by Messi Lane, Crawford & Co. SATURDAY, February 3:--

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at No. 34, Hollywood Road. Transfer Books of The China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, closed from this date to 16th February, inclusive.

Monday, February 5;-

8 p.m.—Gunga leaves for Saigon.

TUESDAY, February 6:-2 p.m.—Sale of Curios, &c., at Mr J. M. Armstrong's Sale Room. Transfer Books of The H. K. Fire Insur ance Co., Limited, closed from this date to 20th February, included

SATURDAY, February 10:-Glenroy leaves for London on or about this

THURSDAY, February 15:-3 p.m. - American Mail leaves for Yoko

hama and San Francisco. FRIDAY, February 16:-2 p.m. - Meeting of Shareholders of The

China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, at No. 39. Queen's Road. Transfer Books of The Chinese Insurance Co., Limited, closed from this date 2nd March, inclusive,

Monday, February 19:-

9 p.m.—Amateur Dramatic Club Performance at the City Hall,

TUESDAY, February 20:-8 p.m. -- Meeting of Shareholders of The Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited, at No. 7, Queen's Road.

FRIDAY, March 2:-

3 p.m .- Meeting of Shereholders of The Chinese insurance Co., Limited, at the Head Office, Hongkong,

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW. Auction.

11 a.m. Sale of Sundries at Govt. Store Shipping.

Goods per Amazons undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.

2 p.m.—Esmeralda leaves for Amoy.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY

Established A.D. 1841.

WATSON & Co.,

AMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS WROLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, *IMPORTERS*

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUI SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

> MEDICINEL MANUFACTURERS

Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision. Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.40 p.m.

MARRIAGE.

On the 16th instant, at Christ Church Yokohama, by the Rev. W. F. H. Garratt assisted by the Rev. John Piper, GAVIN PARKER NESS. Barrister of the Midd Temple, to Frances Drummond, daughter of William Walter Cargill, Esq.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JAN. 80, 1877.

THE development of trade in Formosa seems to be proceeding at a very satisfactory pace. After the invasion of the Island by the Japanese, the Chinese authorities determined to open up the east coast of the country to Chinese set- self. tlers, to whom special inducements were offered, such as the losn of capital and seed, the free choice of land, military protection, and so on. A semi-military force was also employed in cleating and opening up the country from Suso. southwards along the coast, and attempts were made by force of arms and in other ways to bring the aborigines to a proper Post state of subjection, not, however, withoit some disastrous results to the Chinese forces employed | the whole system of government was re-organized, and, what was the chief event of the year 1875, the Government announced its intention to open and work a ocal mine with foreign machinery near Heelung; no doubt the main intention in taking the step being to stipply with coal its own vessels and areena a We all know the results; so far as they have been already developed, last determination. Foreign on payment of a Late Feed! 16 sents miners and machinery have been brought out from Home, and operations in total 11.80 a.M., whon the Post Office Chopps mining have been commensed at Reclung. the statements of

Island superintending the working of the mines, has returned to Foochow with instructions from Ting to proceed Shanghai and Hongkong and establish at each place a depot for coal from the Formosan mines. Ting also proposes to establish a telegraph line between Keelung and Taiwanfoo, and the same official who has been despatched to establish coal depots is commissioned confer with Mr Henningsen of the Great Northern Telegraph Company on the subject and arrange preliminaries. While paying attention to the mines, Ting has also not been unmindful of the unsatisfactory and troublesome position of the aborigines towards the settlers. Taotai Fong, brother of General Fong, has been ordered to proceed to Chinchew for the purpose of obtaining recruits. Three regiments of "Braves," each of five hundred men, are wanted. The pay offered -six taels a month, the usual pay of a soldier being only four taels-would, no doubt, under ordinary circumstances speedily attract an unlimited number of Braves " to the officer's standard but the Island, beautiful as it is, has very evil repute among the Chinese i in fact, its alleged malarious climate and the dangerous character; to the Chinese, of the aborigines, have so far rendered the attempts of the Government to settle the island little better than a failure. Chinamen, who will rush to Califor nia, to Singapore, and to Australia in such immense numbers, in spite of the uncomfortable reception they meet at one or two of these places, cannot be induced to emigrate across a few miles of water to a country, where they would be heartily welcomed, aided in gaining livelihood, located on a most productive soil, surrounded by some of the most luxuriant vegetation that could be found anywhere in the world, and, we were going to add, placed under their own Government, but probably that would not be considered a recommendation to country. A Mr Wong Way Woh, the Director of the Foreign Board at Foochow, and said to possess a very good English education, has been sent for by Ting to superintend the working of the mines, but our informant thinks it is doubtful the Acting whether be able to spare him. Altogether the prospects of trade in Formosa wear Keelung in 1875 was, according to the returns furnished by Her Majesty's Consul at the place, taels 1,834,080, and that for 1874, taels 1,519,063, showing an increase in the former year of taels 315,017. The trade at the port has, in fact, rapidly increased, year after year, since 1863. The Consul mentions in his report for the year that Keelung coal had recently to compete in Shanghai against that extracted from the new mines in Japan, and the export had consequently been comparatively a small one considering the ease with which the coal was produced. A large trade, however, was sure to spring up if all went on well. The Consul adds the following remarks to his report :- "I was stationed here in 1872. When I left the port in June of that year the trade was carried on by three permanently established British firms, but others were establishing themselves. On my return at the end of last year I found that there were not only five British firms doing business at Tameui and Keelung, but that a number of Amoy teamen had erected honge and godowns at Twatutia (where the foreigners also have warehouses), and had been firing and packing teas for the foreign market at Amoy. Trade had so far progressed as to tempt these men to come over from the mainland and take their share of it, and the fact that more tea-packing warehouses are at present moment being erected for other Amoy teamen is a proof that the tes trade has achieved a name for it-

LOCAL AND GENERAL

WE learn that, when the Esmeralda was leaving Manila, a large fire was raging in the suburbs of the place. The town of Hermita, consisting of about 1,000 houses, was entirely destroyed,

THE enteftainment given at the Temperance fiall last evening was very well attended and a very pleasent evening was few sailors present, however, considering

the number of men-of-war now in port.

The Rev. Mr Bates occupied the chair.

Many of our readers will regret to hear of the death of Captain Stiffeen, formerly in command of the British ship Onward. The late shipmaster had not been very many years in command. His death occurred at flammation of the brain—his vessel having put into that port on the 2nd. Deceased was ill only for a few days.

WE learn that the Annie Gray (Captain Moore) struck on a ledge of rocks, on the night of the 19th instant, while trying to enter Chefoo Harbour, and that there is very little chance of saving the vessel or any of the cargo. Indeed, as it was blowing a strong breeze, and she was exposed to the wind and sea, it was expected she would soon go to pieces. H. B. M. gunboat Mosquito had proceeded to the scene to render whatever assistance was possible.

WE learn from Foochow that on the 15th inst., the Fantai Paou Hang, accompanied by his interpreter, paid a return visit to Commander Hippealey of H. M. S. Hornet. His Excellency was received with the courtesy due to his rank. He was shewn over the ship, and the crew went through a series of exercises for the delectation of His Excellency. The working of the big guns with such perfect case especially attracted the Fantal's admiration. He appeared much delighted and gave frequent expression to his pleasure. Before leaving His Excellency imbibed a quantity of champagne, and, what is more, appeared to relish it

Accidents have been rather numerous lately. Besides a gun-accident, by which a German naval officer the other day received a wound in the thigh, several other personal misadventures are reported. We regret to hear that Lieut. Farmer (28th Regiment) was injured by a fall from his horse at Little Hongkong on Saturday last. The wound occasioned is a severe one, owing to the jagged nature of the rocks on which Mr Farmer was thrown. -A sapper named A. Hartshorn seriously hurt while engaged in experiments with gun cotton at Pokfolum few days since. The man lost the forefinger of his left hand, and had his other fingers badly lacorated.

THE Echo du Japon gives the following secount of the marriage which was celebrated n Christ Church, Yokchama, on the 16th |---'Yesterday was celebrated in the English Church a marriage which attracted in addition to the invited guests a crowd of sightseers. The entire party, bridegroom and guests in front, went to the Church in riding | time, and they were accordingly discharged. dress, the women in habits and the men in boots and breeches. This is an eccentricity which can scarcely have many precedents, and which would have a peculiar effect in But in English countries the most ingular eccentricities are the best appreciated. After the ceremony the bridal party went, in cavalcade, to Totska, where splendid pique nique was provided." THERE is a moral which we think may be

merchants and bankers, and that is, that West Point Station for being drunk, decidedly encouraging aspect. The net | there is every prospect of exchange continuvalue of the foreign trade at Tamsui and | ing firm in the present year. There is this deficiency of silver in India. There appears to be a deficiency in China also. The overproduction in America turns out to be more or less a myth. The United States Treasury is in the London market for silver. On the other hand there is the German Government with its store of silver ready to flood market. But the store is not so large was thought, and this only disturbing ment may be counteracted by the demand for India, China and America combined There is perhaps, however, another moral which it may be well to keep in view, whi is that we, poor folks in the Straits, are entirely at the mercy of our big neighbours in the matter of whether that weary dollar, which will not come, is worth to-day 4/6 and to-morrow 4/3. And the worst of it is the Brd fined \$10. that there is no remedy. Not even the Attorney General, who can make and unmake Chief Justices and Puisne Judges by merel drawing a Bill, can fix the value of th erratic dollar .- Singapore Times.

Police Intelligence.

(Both Magisrates sitting.) January 30, 1877.

Thomas Coales, foreman in the Ordnance Store Department, was again brought up to answer the charge of desertion from the Military service. Mr Sharp, the Crown Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the War Department to prosporte, and applied for s remand till the 5th proximo. The defendant offered no objection and was remanded accordingly.

DISSARDD MEAT.

The Master of Beef Stall No. 108, Centrai Market, again appeared to answe the charge of selling diseased meat to the contractor who supplied the Government Civil Hospital with provisions. The master of the adjoining stall, No.

102 (Hop Sing), was summoned and placed alongside the first defendant, as it was from his stall that the meat was obtained by the Dr. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon, was examined. He stated that he had examined the piece of roast sixioin beef last Saturday.

On outting it open, it emitted an offensive smell, proceeding not from putrefaction but from disease. He had no doubt that the mest was diseased; the patches of the muscles had a soft appearance. The meat spent. We were tather surprised to see so was quite unfit for food, and nebedy with any sause of smell could sat it. Inspector Orley was recalled and stated that the 2nd defendant was the master of

the adjoining stall, No. 102. He had examined his beef that morning, it was hun up in the stall. It was all right as far at Fow Aynk, cook to Dr. Whatty, was call. Ed. He said he cooked the piece of beef on

Friday, the 26th, and it was sent up to din-

St. Helens on the 5th Dec. last, from in- | He did not notice anything the matter with the beef when he received it, and it did not smell until after roasting. He discovered this before sending it to the table. It was hung two days before it was roasted. He saw it out and it emitted a bad smell then, but he would not have any objection to eat it. He could not say whether the bad smell arose from decomposition by being hung up or from disease.

Hu Atso, the contractor's employé, was recalled. He produced his book in which all the purchases he had of the 1st defendant were entered. The piece he had of him was 31 lbs. in weight. The defendant had no fat beef when he went to him to buy on the 25th, and the defendant went to the adjoining stall to get what he wanted. He saw him go, and saw the beef taken down from the 2nd defendant's stall. The piece of meat then weighed about 41 ths., but as he only wanted 31 lbs., several outtings were taken off the corners of the piece. The cuttings were taken back to the 2nd defendant's stall. He was not a very good judge of beef, but the piece of meat he had did not smell when it was cut at the stall. . He took the beef to the Hospital, and no one made any objection to it. The cook made no objection, nor the house-boy. It was shewn to Mrs Wharry by the boy, and she approved of it. It was then hung up.

Cheung Atoong stated that he was house boy to Dr Wharry. He had been in his employ for about three weeks, but had been a house-boy for over 7 years. The piece of beef was taken to the Hospital between 10 and 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 25th; it looked very good beef. He took it up to Mrs Wharry; she looked at it and said "very well, hang it up." He then took the mest down stairs and hung it up till Friday evening when it was roasted. During his seven years' experience he had seen a good deal of meat, but he could see nothing in this piece of beef which would excite his suspicion. It was a good piece of meat, the same as other good meat which he had seen. The 1st defendant reiterated his assertion

that the meat was good and that it was supplied by the 2nd defendant. The 2nd defendant said the mest came from an animal which was slaughtered in the Slaughter House on the evening of the The animal was inspected by the Market Inspector before it was slaughtered He took all the meat, weighing 202 cattles to his cow Lan in High Street, where it was hung up until the next morning, when it was taken to his stall. He had sold all the meat to people, some to compradores who supplied foreigners, and some to foreigners direct. There was no complaint from any one, except Dr. Wharry. He ascribed the cause of complaint in this instance to the beef having been hung up too The animal was slaughtered on the 24th, and the meat was not roasted till the

evening of the 26th. Both Magistrates having consulted together, deolded on discharging the case. remarking that it would perhaps be hard to punish the defendants, as they might not know that the meat was bad at the

BOGUES AND VAGABONDS James Nixon, described as a labourer

anemployed, and Thos. Thompson A. Meldrum, a schoolmaster, were brought up for being rogues and vagabonds. Both were temporarily accommodated with board and lodging in the gaol until they could find employment, and the rule was to allow them to go out during the day to look out for work and to return at 5 p.m., if they failed. Yesterday both defendants did not make drawn from the above figures by Straits | their appearance, having been taken to the 2nd defendant had been deported from Yokohama. Mr Russell sent them to a furtnight and one month's hard labour respectively.

Low Awan, a marine hawker, Woo Hing Chi, broker, and Tam Aleung, assistant shroff, were again brought up for having in their possession six new brass bolts stolen from Messrs MacEwen, Frickel & Co. The 1st defendant was found in possession of the things in his baskets by P. C. 679. Enquiries were then made, and it was ascertained that they belonged to Mesars MacEwen, Frickel & Co., who had lost about three dozen of such bolts. The 1st defendant was sent to three months hard labour, the 2nd was discharged, and

The four Chinamen charged with uttering counterfeit coins, and with having in their possession spurious coins and implements for counterfeiting coins, were again. brought up and committed for trial.

The man charged with robbery from the house of Dr Rogers, last year, was also committed for trial.

Lee Atsim, water coolie, was charged with stealing, on the 22nd January last year, a female's necklace of coral and gold. value \$49, six gold stude, value \$8.50, two small ear-rings value \$2, one gold coin, value \$1, and one American gold coin, value \$2.50, the property of Mr Humby, proprietor of the Empire Tavern. The defendant had been known to the complainant for 8 or 9 years, and was in the habit of coming every Saturday morning to the complainant's house to clean out the house. On the 22nd January 1876, he left earlier than usual, and was not seen again until about three weeks ago, when he ran away, but was afterwards arrested by P. C. Westron, who apprehended him at East Street, Taiping. shan, on the information of a Chinese boy, The case was remanded,

SEDACH OF THE SUNK ORDINANCE Mo Kun Tad, the master of a junk, was

again brought up for a breach of the Junk Ordinance in that he left the waters of Hongkong without a license defendant's own application, the case was adjourned till the 2nd proximo at 11 a.m. to enable him to engage legal assistance.-From what we have learnt of this case, it would appear that the defendant had lodged a complaint in October last, with the Colonial Government that his junk was soized by the Chinece cruisers at Cape D'Aguilar for smuggling opium. The metter was referred to the Canton authorities through H. B. M. Consul, and after investigation, it was appertained that the allegation of seisure by the Chinese fruisers was without foundation. and that the seizure, if made at all was ner. It was the same piece of beef he receiv- made by pirates disguised as mandarin ed from the contractor's man on Wednesday. soldiers. The defendant sailed from Hoong

not doing so was that it was late in the bargain money were taken as were reevening, and the next day was Sunday, but asonably at the time deemed sufficient. the Harbour Master's Office was open on Sundays for one hour in the morning for | me to involve in it an answer to all ques-2nd proximo.

SUPREME COURT. IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before His Lordship Chief Justice Six JOHN SMALE.) January 29, 1877.

Browne & Another v. Alabor & Another \$12,307.92.

The following are the Special Jurors :-Messrs A. Newton, H. Hoppius, H. Cope, son and F. D. Sassoon. Mr Russell, instructed by Messrs Sharp,

Toller and Johnson, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon, the Acting Attorney General

fendants.

The following is the conclusion of the Chief Justice's summing up in the above

before you-Mr McPherson for plaintiffs, and Mr Meyer for the defendants, of whom he was substantially one. I must here remark that they both appear to have given money, and he was much concerned and he their evidence in a very satisfactory man-Mr Meyer gave a history of the "the plaintiffs and the defendants." It only due weight to the testimony of Mr appears from Mr Meyer that having heard of the plaintiffs in 1872, he opened a business correspondence with the plaintiffs. He sought them first. He went to Kobé, saw the plaintiffs in their home, and after so observing them he employed them as agents; on one occasion the plaintiffs charged 21 per cent., but on tobacco purchases they charged 2 per cent. only, and this was a never-varied rule, and you may take these to have been the settled terms covering the whole agency. He says the terms here on all transactions as allowed by the Chamber of Commerce are 5 per cent. You will consider as a matter of notoriety whether that is the ruling commission in China and For this small rate of 2 per cent. being less than the usual per-centage, the defendants got the zealous services and prestige and credit in Japan of the plaintiffs, and the services of Mr MoPherson, a gentleman you will probably agree with me in estimating as a very able man of business. especially valuable for his knowledge of Japanese. For this small commission the plaintiffs not only gave their services, but advanced funds in a small way for the contracts during the intervals between the bargains made and the time of actual delivery, when on putting each lot on board the plaintiffs obtained the bills of lading against which and by which alone they could get fully reimbursed by drawing against each bill of lading. I do not know what is the per-centage upon a del credere commission in the East; you will know that, but you will consider whether 2 per cent. is what any respectable man would accept as sufficient to cover the risk of any guarantee of transactions as with Japanese rice Is a sum of two per cent. paid and received in transactions between these parties the adequate commission for faithful case from Mr Meyer's ovidence, or does it

learned counsel at the bar. You will settle for yourselves, whether in the transactions these plaintiffs were simply factors, bound only to use ordinary care, judgment, and diligence, or whether they undertook to and did guarantee, the transactions-doing, as to these purchases, what an agent with a del credere commission does as to purchases by him.

of any of the transactions? Your answer

to this question will be a test leading to a

conclusion on some of the arguments so

fully and forcibly presented to you by the

The Attorney-General repeatedly insisted that the plaintiffs had guaranteed a full but for what, and in answer to what

Having regard to the curt character of telegrams, they must be taken with allow-The telegram answered, asked thus The Stornoway will accept Faimouth 77s. 6d., Continent 82s, 6d., 35 lay days. Her carrying capacity is 2,200 (tone), can you guarantee full cargo, offer remains open till to morrow? Reply by wire immediate. And the answer was, among other words, we will guarantee full cargo. will say whether it was for that vessel. this is to be read as a guarantee, must it not be read only strictly for that vessel. Do the words amount to a guarantee that the plaintiffs had bought that quantity of rice; but this telegram was dated the 20th of December. The same letter of the defendants which records this telegram, No. 82, records a telegram in answer, which so far from accepting the so-called "guarantee," gives a direction inconsistent with it; it terminates the purchases by the plaintiffs. The defendants in that letter say, we by telegram of this morning "requested you to cease buying until sbipments had been Does not this direction do what was necessary I-to do the thing guaranteed entirely absolves the plaintiffs from what they had guaranteed to do, even if the words had amounted to a guarantee ; as to which you will decide.

I may here advert to an expression repeatedly used by the Attorney-General that the plaintiffs had given the defendants every reason to believe that they had a full cargo under their control ; at all events the defendants on the 25th of January. 1874, had their attention fully directed to the fact that the rice was not then deliver-They directed legal proceedings to sompel delivery, see letter No. 41, and it is patent that the defendants had not at that time or at any time thereafter reason to believe that the plaintiffs had a full cargo under their control, but the direct contrary must have been their impression.

It seems to me to be admitted, at least it 'is not demied, that the plaintiffs were competent persons for the work they undertook; and that there was no expression of complaint nor any ground for complaint of want of competence, diligence, or care until after the losses had been actually incurred.

The main question it, did the plaintiffs use due discretion and caution in securing shipping with rice? As part of this question you will probably consider whether

The answer to these questions seems to

junks to take out clearances. As mentioned | tions in this suit which remain for your above, the case stood adjourned till the consideration. The main item in the plaintiffs' particulars of demand is for the balance of bargain money advanced, \$7,500. Were the defendants justified as factors in paying bargain money in the circumstances in which they stood? The plaintiffs say the purchase of rice; some witnesses said it was necessary legally to bind the bargain. Mr. Satow, the Japanese Secretary to the British Legation in Japan, who is perhaps the most competent person in the East. says it is at least considered necessary, and so does Mr McPherson. On the other hand. the defendants produced three witnesses who say that the payment of bargain money H. L. Dalrymple, C. Kahn, T. G. William is not, according to their knowledge, usual. The first of these witnesses was a man brought from prison, if I mistake not : the second is a merchant in rice in small quantities the largest quantities being 50 piculs, and who admits he was not person-(Mr Phillippo), and Mr Kingsmill, instruct- ally acquainted with the rice trade. He ed by Mr Brereton, appeared for the de- | would not pay bargain money if he could possibly avoid it, but he always required bargain money from Japanese to bind them. He said he considered that the first witness was an authority for mercantile usages up There were only two witnesses examined | to 1875; and the third witness, a Japanese, says that bargain money is sometimes paid operations. The plaintiffs have a right to and sometimes not paid. This witness says say that to do this was no part of their conthat a firm in which he was a clerk lost tract of agency

You, gentlemen, will give due and only intercourse from the beginning between | due weight to these three witnesses, and

McPherson and Mr. Satow. If you find that it was the prevailing practice in the Osaka rice market for foreigners buying to pay bargain money seems clearly to have been the practice for native merchants to do so), you will, suppose, conclude that it was right and proper for the plaintiffs to do so in this case. If you think that it was a thing right and proper to be done, then I say to you that the defendants were bound to reimburse the plaintiffs the sums so expended.

If you think it was not right and proper for the plaintiffs to have advanced bargain money it will remain for you to say whether in case the plaintiffe having informed the defendants that they meant to advance bargain money and also that they had advanced bargain money on the purchases for them, the defendants did not repudiate the benefit of contracts so made, but accepted them, and, accepting them, take the probable benefits at the time; you will say whether it lay in their mouth afterwards to repudiate it when they found that the out-turn of the

contract was unsatisfactory. As early as December 27th, 1873 (No. 34) the defendants are told bargain money is required on the purchase of rice, which by the terms of the telegram the vendors receiving the bargain money were to have the option of withholding the delivery for 80 days; they trusting the native sellers with-

out security. What was the duty of the defendants if they meant not to incur the risk of paying bargain money without security, which this telegram informed them the plaintiffs intended to have incurred?

I say distinctly that it was their duty instanter by telegram to have expressly prohibited the plaintiffs from advancing any bargain money so unsecured on their reservices only, as one might infer to be the sponsibility. So far as I understand, all rice now in question had been bought before the immediately repudiated the responsibility there can be no doubt that in a rising market, as the defendants' counsel emphatically insisted it was, the plaintiffs could have backed out of the contracts, possibly with a gain to themselves. If you refer to No. 58 you will see that in March, 1874. the plaintiffs informed the defendants that one of the contractors was very anxious to pay back the bargain money, and that they had refused to receive it; the obvious reason being that the rice was wanted for the

Referring to No. 43 I find that on January 20th the plaintiffs telegraphed to defendants: "Contractors are causing us some trouble." and we find that the defendants knew that the delivery of the rice had been stopped. We find the plaintiffs informing the defendants that they were taking proceedings to enforce delivery, and the defendants directing the plaintiffs to take and press proceedings to enforce "our" interests-that is the interests

of the defendants.

In these transactions you must bear in mind that the defendants were starting a new commercial enterprise with the chances of great profits, but with necessary chance of great loss, in a country without civil jurisprudence, engaging to pay the plaintiffs only a small certain profit on work to be done; and that it was for themhaving been informed of the risk as to bargain money so far as the plaintiffs knew what it was-to decide whether to repudiate promptly, (and it was not open to the defendants to lie by, and repudiate or adopt as the out-turn of the transaction may render convenient), the purchases on which bargain money had been paid. If the defendants adopted the risk as between them and the plaintiffs, whilst the purchases were in dubio is it not too late for them to recall that implied adoption of the payment of bargain money now that the transaction has terminated in a loss? If they declined to adopt it and did not explicitly say so, then must they not be taken to have adopted it?

It has been suggested that a prudent man would not have advanced bargain money without taking actual material security. The answers to that suggestion are 1st.

Is it not the practice of the market and probably Japanese Law? 2nd. Was any provision made in the arrangement between the parties for getting made till the 23rd of January, when it was too late to secure the rice in order to store it. I find that the plaintiffs on the 8th January,

rice would have to remain in the native godowns until ready for shipment. 3rd, Were or were not these godowns public godowns, let out in portions to case very marked attention, and I am sure different percons, and was not taking rice | that without bias of any kind, but upon the out of the bags of the vendor and putting it into bags specially marked by the plaintiffs just verdict; in such godowne, an actual taking possession

-converting all who might take the rice

"As to such rice as was in a separate sufficient shipping in due time, and in man. | godown, -- Was not the putting a scal on the aging and endeavouring to fill up such only entrance like taking possession as much as if the rice had been stored in a new godown rented for the purpose? Are the the bargain money was properly advanced plaintiffs by the nature of their contract

letter received by the defendants on the 13th | penses already incurred. of December, the plaintiffs in enumerating marking it, putting it into specially marked | dark or obsoure. bags the property of defendants, and then be left in the godowns of the Japanese merchants, a procedure sanctioned by the defendants at one time by directing the packing of the rice to be stopped, and at another time to be resumed.

4th. Is not the only way to take such material security to take possession of all the rice contracted to be purchased to complete the purchase and take over the rice. but to do this involved an advance of the large amount of purchase money at a time when there was no vessel ready to receive it letter of credit, which could only be drawn against when accompanied by a bill lading for value. So that the plaintiffs would have a heavy outlay for no profit to themselves for an indefinite time till bills of lading could be had, disarranging, it may be, most inconveniently their own business

reasons sufficient to justify the course taken

It was no fault of the plaintiffs that law- to-day less violence deprived them of that lien and money and by symbolical acts of possession they had obtained. Ought not therefore defendants, for whom the plaintiffs acted, to reimburse them their outlays?

Did the plaintiffs, when they found out how they had been treated, take proper proceedings as English subjects in Japan? Our treaty with Japan defines the only course for an Englishman to pursue. He must go to his Consul and do his best to establish his | this Court. right. Read the extracts from the correspondence with the Consul and the petition. and it seems to me that you will conclude that all that merchants could or would do for themselves these plaintiffs did on behalf of the defendants' interests.

The treaty interposes the Consul between English subjects and Japanese Courts, and when the case has been fully stated to the Consul, all that can be done has been done. If the Consul has failed to obtain redress where redress ought to be obtained the blame if any) rests with him, and the plaintiffs were under no obligation to take further or any steps unless and until they were clearly desired so to do for the benefit of the defendants, and except upon an express satisfactory guarantee that they would be reimbursed for the expenses of doing anything further. I now come to the three main items which make up the \$4,027.12 in the particulars of plaintiffs' demand. These items appear at p. 41 of the printed correspondence.

As to the item 29 days demurrage account Walton, £10 per day, £290=\$1,332.05 at 4s, 41d.-it is not denied that this sum was properly paid as demurrage-and the demurrage was necessary, but was it inevitable owing to circumstances over which neither party had any control, or was it the fault of the plaintiffs or of the defendants? You gentlemen, will give such attention as in your estimation they may seem to deserve. to the remarks I have submitted to you, and include a guarantee of any, and what kind, 27th December. If the defendants had then you will bring to bear all the evidence in point or any other hypothesis than that the demurrage is owing to the misconduct or neglect of the plaintiffs, they are entitled to be recouped this sum, and to have your verdict for that amount; but if you fix on any misconduct or neglect of the plaintiffs which occasioned the demurrage, you will, of course, hold that the plaintiffs are not entitled to recover this amount. As to the other difference in freight, account. Walton as per charter party, £408 at 4s. 41d.-\$1,874.06. It is for you to say whether the inability to fill the Walton with rice was inevitable or owing to the defendants, or whether it was owing to the plaintiffs. the loss was not attributable to t misconduct or neglect of the plaintiffs they are entitled to be recouped that sum and have your verdict for that amount: but you can fix on any misconduct or neglect of the plaintiffs which occasioned the inability to fill the ship with cargo, you will of course hold that the plaintiffs are not entitled to recover this amount. As to the third item in dispute, -Amount as per our memo. charges 12th March, account Araby Maid \$896.69—How this item is made up appears at p. 29 of correspondence. You are so familiar with this amount that I leave it for your decision, subject to the same remarks as I have made as to the other two items. You will decide whether the bill of \$4,006.99 was properly drawn by plaintiffs defendants. If it was, and if it ought to have been accepted, then it is admitted that the \$60.80 in the bill of plaintiffs' particulars is to stand. You will consider the question of legal obligation to accept and not let your minds be affected by any consideration as to whether the refueal to accept was, as mere matter of courtesy and commercial

etiquette, proper or otherwise. Then comes the largest item in dispute the balance of bargain money \$7,500. As to this sum, I have already so fully spoken

to you, that I will add no more, The last item is the cost of mats containing bagged rice, \$720. The Attorney General admitted \$359.60, so that you have to decide whether the difference amounting to \$360.40 is to be allowed or not. You are far more capable than I am to decide on this point, and I shall not trouble you further as

to this comparatively small amount. godowne? The suggestion to store was not few legal questions in the dase-simple and almost obvious. I have referred you to what appear to me to be the salient points in the evidence in the case without effort to conceal 1874, gave notice to the defendants that the | the tendency of my own mind on the points, but I emphatically say that this is eminents

ly a case for your decision, You have given to all the details of the evidence only, you will come to a true and

I must reduest you to take the bills of particulars of the plaintiffs and of the defendants, and you will be pleased to give the Court a verdict on each item as if you were working up a bill of particulars on each side, allowing, as to each item, the whole or in party or disallowing it entirely, object is this, that in ease of any subsequent consideration of the case by the full Court,

Hom, British Kowloong, without any clear- payment was in due course of agency, and taking possession of the rice? Moreover, as deal with each item of your verdict separateance whatever, and the reason he gave for whether such steps towards scourity for the early as the 2nd of December (No. 25) in a ly, and so possibly avoid adding to the ex-

Gentlemen, it would have been to me an charges beyond the then price, say "Neither casier task to read through all the evidence godown rent, nor fire insurance will be than to offer to you more shortly the obserincurred as the rice will be re-packed in the vations I have made, but I trust I have merchants' godowns." Intimation to a like | done no injustice to either party in thus offect was given in No. 37. Thus the saving your time. My main fear is the very defendants had notice of the course of old, but classic one, lest in labouring to be business which would be pursued by the brief I may have become obscure. If that plaintiffs, namely, that bargain money had has been my misfortune, I am satisfied that been paid and would be paid, and that the your own knowledge of the case will supply that it was usual to pay bargain money on rice would be taken possession of by ear- the light to such portions as I may have left

> IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION. Before His Lordship Mr Justice Snowden, 30th January, 1877.

Monson v. Bowler, \$12.—This case was heard last Court day and was a claim for one month's rent. His Lordship had then nonsuited the plaintiff on the ground that there was a waiver of the usual notice of one mouth. Mr Holmes now appeared for and when they could not draw against their | the plaintiff and applied for a fresh trial. as the plaintiff felt aggrieved that the defendant should succeed in depriving her of this money. Mr Holmes observed that the amount in dispute would not cover the costs of attorney, but the plaintiff was not satisfied with the decision

> His Lordship said the plaintiff was entitled to take out a new summons, she having only been nonsuited.

The defendant objected to a new hearing. You will consider whether these form It was inconvenient to him to have his witness here to-day who was his servant and he had given him leave to go to the Theatre

With rare intervals of slush, it will probably His Lordship said he did not mean to take possession which by paying the bargain the case to-day. It could be taken at any convenient time. The defendant said the plaintiff's object

in bringing this action again was to annoy him, so as to bring his wife into Court. Mr Holmes objected to the defendant's drawing inferences of this kind. His Lordship said there was no reason

why the defendant's wife or the wife of anybody, or even any lady, should not come to The defendant then urged that he had busi-

His Lordship remarked that he might apply for compensation. The case was fixed for hearing to-morrow

ness and was thinking of going to Canton.

Masters v. Hallowell, \$25.—The plaintiff sued Mrs. Hallowell for one month's wages as barman in her public house. He was engaged by Mr Hallowell on a verbal agreement, but after Mr Hallowell's death, the defendant sent him away without any cause and without any notice. He had stopped ten days but claimed one month's wages. The defendant said she sent him away because the plaintiff was drunk and incapable to do his work, and for the few days he had been there, the defendant had paid \$7.80 into Court. His Lordship gave judgment for \$7.80, remarking that he would not have given that even had it not been for the defendant having paid the amount into Court.

Japan.

We have to announce, with regret, the death, after a short illness, of Commander C. W. Jones, R.N., the esteemed director of Imperial Naval College at Tokio. Captain Jones succeeded Captain A. L. Douglas, R.N., in his important post, on the departure of the latter officer for England some twelve months ago.

The greatest commotion has been caused among the employes of the Government by the recent measure dismissing the greater part of them. A large proportion will necessarily be reappointed, but the above course has been adopted in order to facilitate the reconstruction of the public departments on

reformed scale. In our issue of the 16th December we called attention in a short note to the hardship under which the farmer labours in having to dispose of his rice within a certain limited time, and in such a market only as the circumscribed means of transport at his command will enable him to avail himself of. whereby he is forced to sell his grain at such disadvantages as make the payment of the land-tax in money, as recently ordered by the Government, a greater burden upon him than was ever contemplated, and naturally likely to give rise to great discontent and a sense of injustice inflicted At that time we suggested that some means should be devised by the Government for extending financial assistance to the farmer, by offering him facilities for storing his rice in Government establishments until opportunity should offer for disposing of it on favourable terms, after having obtained such an advance on it as should enable him at once to pay the tax due. We are happy to learn from the native papers that some such arrangements have been made within the last few days, by direction of the Government, and a branch office instituted. under the supervision of the Finance Minister, for providing establishments for the reception of grain on storage, on which the requisite advance in money can be made Mr McMahon. Reuter's Agent at this port.

has prepared a circular which he is about to issue to the mercantile community and others of Yekohama and Tokio, inviting subscriptions for the purpose of reviving the service of political telegrams which was discontinued on account of the great loss involved in supplying such news. The state opening of the section of failway

between Kiôto and Osaka will take place early next month under the immediate of sucking his paws, morally if not literally, auspices of the Mikado. Invitations to join it is not very sasy to say what a stranger Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Honge Foreign Ministers. His Majesty leaves for Kiôto on or about the 22nd instant.

A laboratory for the assay of metals having been erected at the Kaisei Gakko, I have now directed your attention to the the upper students in chemistry are now studying that process. The sulphurid acid manufactured at the Osaka Mint is gradually finding an increasa

> ing sale. Not long ago five thousand fars were sold in China, and moreover there is large demand for it in various parts of the country. The monthly sales now average a From the Nicht Nicht Shimbiln !bs abolished, and the business that was

> hitherto transacted by them will hereafter be done at such bureau or office as the Cabinet Ministers may be bleased to direct. dismissed; but certain of them will be secretary and under-secretary:

grant him permission to form a Company that of Heaven, the locales have died of In Tokio, to be salled the Makensha, with a been dispersed still the livers have been capital of 1,000,000 yen, for the purpose of so divid up that there has not been sufficient

belonging to the same department. the present, be discontinued.

departments, the changes effected will not has been very favourable, and with everybe sufficient to complete the decrease of body bearing a hand the work will expenditure rendered necessary by the late | very soon be finished. The refugees are all reduction of the land-tax, so that it is expected that a further change will be made in the number of the ken in the empire. amalgamated with others.

Office than in any other Government department, as only seven or eight officials belonging to it have been dismissed, though the salaries of all have been reduced, as elsewhere:

The Bureau of Police has published a work upon the mode of restoring those who have attempted to destroy themselves by hanging, and those who have been resoued in an insensible state from drowning, and copies of this work are to be furnished to the various police stations throughout

ST. PETERSBURG IN WINTER. I was told when I first came that I could

not judge of St. Petersburg at all till I

had seen it in its winter garb. Well, the

winter has set in with a vengeance, and I

cannot say that the place is to me at all

more attractive. It is always snowing.

snow and freeze from now till next April.

The Neva is blocked up with almost unbroken sheets of ice. There were people. walking on it to-day; and I suppose, if this weather goes on, sledges will cross it before another week is over. In fact, we have regular seasonable Russian weather. Snow always sounds pretty upon paper, and is a fertile subject of poetic metaphors; but in real practical life it is an unmitigated nuisance. Happily for us, we in London have so little of the infliction that we can hardly realise what it is to live in countries where snow is the order of the day. If you are to stop at home it does not much matter where you are so long as you are warm ; but if you want to go out, you seem to me to be as badly off in St. Petersburg as you could be in any civilised community. Riding on horseback is out of the question, and walking for pleasure is very nearly so. If you have not heavy furs on you are frozen to death, nipped by the ice-cold wind, sent home to bed with toothache or rheumatism, or congestion of the lungs; if you muffle yourself up warmly, you are obliged to crawl along at a snail's pace, groaning beneath a load of wraps, one of the chief advantages of which is that it breaks your fall as often-and it happens very offen-as you slide at full length upon the slippery pavement. In fact, if you China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1800 wish to do anything more than cross the street, you must ride in a sledge; and sleighing, whatever may be its other advantages, most certainly does not supply the place of active exercise. There is one arcade in St. Petersburg-a cross between the Lowther and the Burlington, and I think inferior to both—up and down which you can walk in three minutes; but literally there is no other place that I know of where you can walk in St. Petersburg durto comfort. Before I ever experienced a northern winter I used to imagine that skating must be a popular pursuit in countries where it froze invariably for months together. I own I entertained a private conviction that skating, like hunting, or rowing in a boat-race, was one of those pleasures which, to nine of its devotees out of ten, is greater in the anticipation or the retrospect than in the performance. Still I thought that skating was the natural pastime of ice-bound countries. Experience of northern winters has entirely dispelled the illusion. Here at St. Petersburg, for instance, skating was quite unknown till it was introduced a few years ago by some English residents. Since then it has become somewhat of a fashionable amusement with the court and the high society of the capital. But the Russian public has never taken to it at all. Moreover, I should in fairness add that, though there are vast fields of ice within close reach of the capital, they are so caked on with frozen snow that it is difficult to skate over them for any distance. In fact, so far as I can | Sept. 14, Tyburnia, from London to Hongsee, persons whose evil destiny compels them to reside at St. Petersburg this winter | Sept. 16, Sarah Nichelson, from London to have nothing in the way of outdoor exercise or amusement to look forward to for the next five months except a series of chilly drives up and down the quaye and the Newski Prospekt. The only breaks in their hibernal existence will be during those not unfrequent intervals when the cold becomes so intense that nothing short of necessity will take you out at all. It is cold enough now, but it has not yet come to the period when passers-by dash handfuls of snow into your face to stop incipient mortification of Oct. 5. Wega, from Hamburg to Chefoe. the nose. I saw a gentleman rubbing a | Oct. 8, Glamorganshire, from London to lady's face with snow in the streets the other evening, but then I am afraid they Oct. 12, Omba, from London to Shanghal. both were drunk, and had no clear con- Oct. 14, Sir Harry Parkes, from London to ception of what they were about. bear, who, according to a popular belief, Nov. 12, Lima, from London to Hongkons. buries himself in a hole as soon as the Nov. 13, Rurik, from Cardiff to Hongkong. snow sets in, and sucks his paws and sleeps | Nov. 16, Hydra, from Cardiff to Hongkons. from November to May, takes, I think, a Nov. 16, Benarty (str.), from Glasgow to more rational view of life than any other denisen of the Russian Empire but short Nov. 17, Eliza Shaw, from London to room. Cafés there are none ! there is not a reading-room which, so far as I know, is available to the general public; and the restaurants are wretched and comfortless. Altogether, a snowy day in St. Petersburg seems to me duller for a stranger-and in so paying I am saying a good deal-than a rainy day in London. - Leisure Hour.

DREDGING MACHINES.

In the North a good deal of distress The various Rio (sub-departments) are to | frequently arises from drought! while in the South people stiffer equally from floods. This year, rain has failed to come when it was expected; and not only have many complaints reached the mandarins, of scarcity officials below the rank of Dallo will now be of wet, but locusts have invaded the provinces south of the river to such an extent selected for re-appointment to the posts of as very nearly to bring about serious trouble. In consequence of the banign influence of A foreigner has asked the Government to the Emperor, which the people regard as

constructing fire-proof warehouses at the water to irrigate the fields or to permit of five open ports, in which to receive goods for | navigation being carried on with facility. This is because it is impossible to keep water The Primary School of the Army Depart- enough in the canals. Now, operations ment has been abolished, and the students have been commenced for dredging the transferred to the Military Officer's School | Li-hia river in the Kiang-peh districts; The and similar preparations are being made usual annual addition of students will, for in Kiang-nan, Tan-yang, Tan-tu, and other places. Matters connected with the water-Although the Government has taken im- supply are also receiving attention in every mediate steps to reform the various public | chow and hien. Providentially, the weather employed in the undertaking, and this we call genuine charity. Still the year is drawing to a close, and the days are terribly twelve more of which will be abolished or | cold; it is miserable work, this shovelling of mud, and the people are to be pitied, after Less change has been made in the Post all. There are some good mandaring that trouble themselves about giving the posple work to do, who are taking into consideration the advisability of using European machinery for dredging, which is both rapid and convenient; and they want to collect money to purchase some machines. If this idea were once realised, there would be a great saving of both labour and money. Supposing that we get a few feet of snow before the year is out, there will be no fear of drought next year. The fields will be filled with labourers, traders will be able to travel to and fro, the people will warble from sheer contentment, and everybody will benefit from the bounteous care of the Government.

Quotations.
Honekone, Jan. 30, 1877.
OPIUM.—New Patna, cash\$580
New Benares, cash, 550
gredit, 5521
New Malwa, cash, 555
credit, 560
Allowance Taels, 16 a 24
Old Malwa, cash, 570
gredit, 575
Allowance Taels, 18 a 24
OAMPHOR 17 a 174
SALTPETRE 5.50 a 6
QUICKSILVER, 66 a-67
Exchange.
Bank, on demand, 4/28
, 30 days' sight, 4/27
6 months' sight 4/84 a 4/84
6 months sight, 4/8 a 4/8 Oredits, 4/8
Documentary, 6 months sight, 4/38
Bombay
Calcutta, 2271 a 228
Shanghal, demand, 78
30 days' 744
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., 9 prem.
Mexicans, 2
Gold Leaf 24.68
English Sovereigns, 4.78
Australian Sovereigns, 4.78
Discount, 10 a 12
Shares.
Hongkong Bank, 30
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$575
China Fire Inc. Co., \$165

Uhina Fire Ins. Co., \$165 Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$620 Chinese Insurance Co., \$200 North China Ins. Co., Tis. 875 Yangtage Ins. Association, Tis. 630 H.K. & W. Dock Co., 474 dis. H.K. C. & M. S.-boat Co., \$12 dis. Shanghai Steam N. Co., Tis. 98 ex div. Hongkong Hotel Oo., \$523 dis. Ohinese Imperial Loan, £99

Temperature. ing the winter months with any approach | (Taken at Mesers Falconer & Co.'s Premises. Queen's Road,) Homewowe, Jan. 80, 1877. BAROMETER- 9 A.M.... 30.250 Thermometer—9 A. M. 4 P.M.... Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. Do. 1 P.M. Do. 4 P.M. Do. Maximum. ... Do. Minimum over night, 611

> Shipping Intelligence. HOME SHIPPING. The following is taken from the latest

London Papers :--DEPARTURES. June 9, Aurora, from Richmond, U. S. to

Hongkong. Sept. 8, McNear, from Cardiff to Hong-

Sept. 16, Western Belle, from Cardiff to

Sept. 17, Palestine, from London to Hong-Sept. 18, A. T. Stalknechdt, from Cardia to Hongkong, Sept. 28, Agnes Muir, from London to

Oct. 3, Belle of Oregon, from Cardiff to

Hongkong.

China and Japan, via London.

him to grow tired of the solitude of his own Nov. 28, Western Chief, from London to Nov. 28, Madura, from Cardiff to Honge Nov. 28, Bannah Law, from Cardiff to

Nov. 28, New Era, from Cardiff to Honge Dec. 4. Benulutha, from Cardiff to Honge Dec. 7, Galley of Lorne (str.), from London

LOADING FOR ORINA AND JAPAN FORM At London. -Steamers via Sue Canch Gadahill. Benarty. Madgregore Cairnsmuir.

to China and Japan.

Cyphrenes. Carricks. Windhoves Albert Victor, Chinaman. C. R. Bishops

Patroclus (str.)

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Bearetary. Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

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OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Honghong, April 17, 1678.

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NORTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

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Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

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HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872,

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TIES Undereigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to icane Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first elect clair, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed. HOLLIDAY, WIRE & Co. Houseong, Japuary 8, 1875.

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For further Particulars, apply to A. Molver, Superintendent. Horgkong, January 22, 1677.

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UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIO STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC," will be des patched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st February, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghal,

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of Sist Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same

Raturn Passago Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent, on regular rates,

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G. B. EMORY, Agent. Hongkong, January 3, 1877.

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United States, and Europe. Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Kokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and

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At New York, Passengers bave selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany. -

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo, Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

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G. B. EMORY, Agent. Hongkong, January 15, 1877.

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Chinese,

Shoulder

English

Log,

Chitlings,

Head,

Heart,

Kidney

Lives,

Corned,

Heart,

Kidneys,

Poultry.

Pork, Chop,

Ducks,

Fowls,

Partridges,

Pigeons,

Wild Duck,

. Geese.

Woodcook,

Codfish, Salt,

Outtle Fish.

File Fish,

Garoupa,

Haddook,

Herringe,

Pomfret,

Prawns,

Roach,

Book Fish.

Salt Fish, .

Shark, young

Salmon, Canton,

Baltwater,

Pickled.

Fresh Fish, Large

Small

amoked

Deer, Shanghai,

Salt

Pheasants, Canton, live, pair

Shanghai, dead

Fish.

90

50

90

Eggs, Hen

Intton Chop,

Kidneys,

Ame. Sugar cured ,,

Carrots, Fresh Cauliflower, Highest, Lowest Cath. Cath. Celery, Chinese, Butcher Meat. Cucumbers, 800 250 Chilles, Dried, 160 140 60 oy. 160 150 Curry Stuff, English 150 Egg Plant, 150 Garlie, (bulb) dried. Ginger, Greens, White Winter course Tongue, fresh, each Green, Sprouts Green Peas, in shell, old ,, "Horse Radish," S'hal, Lettuce, Chinese . Mushroom, dried, Onions, Bombay

Carrots, Salt

Tripe (undressed), catty 50 Calves' Head and Feet, set Green 800 Paraley, Chinese, English, 860 . 840 Potatoes, California, 140 120 Pumpkins, Shalots.

12 10 Sesamum, Taro (U Tau) Tomatoes, Turnips, Salt. Water Lily Roots, Water Oress, Fruits.

Aleurites, Apples, Dried Californian, Almonds, (Bombay), Bananas, fragrant Punti Common Chestnuts, new, Cocoanuts Ouerants,

Figs, Dried. Ground Nuts. Lemons, Lichess, Dried, Loong Ngan, Dried, Olives, green, Punti, . catty Oranges, (Coolle) Chang ., " Sweet, Sun-woey " (Mand.) coolie 60 500 i

Kam-kwat (Mandaria) Pears, Santoong, Pears, Chefoo, 700 Pine-apples, Punti Plantains, common

fragrant Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 . 300 Prunes, Dried, Pumeloss or Shaddock, each Raisins, Muscatel, Salesbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty Sugar Cane. Tamarinds.

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Capers, 220 160 Charcoal 1080 1000 Cheese, American, 400 350 English, 600 450 Dutch. 1100 1000 Cinnamon. 800 250 Oltron. 140 180 Cloves, Coccanus Oil. Curry Powder. 500 250 840

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